### In the Specification

# Kindly replace paragraphs [0002] through [0006] with the following:

#### {Background-art}

Conventionally, as starting material for cloth such as woven or knitted fabric or non-woven fabric, in natural fiber field, starting materials by cultivation or farming has been used. And, in chemical fiber field, it is mostly occupied by cellulose-based regenerated fiber in which natural starting material is used, semi-synthetic fiber, protein-based fiber and synthetic fiber in which coal or petroleum is used as starting material. However, recently CO<sub>2</sub> increase due to lumbering forests for producing fibers or the like, or the environmental pollution and the terrestrial warming due to increase of coal- and petroleum-based industrial waste have become big problems.

For solving these problems and for terrestrial environmental preservation, research and development were proceeded to change those starting materials to biomass resources (resources other than petroleum), and not only commercialization of polylactic acid fiber, PLA (polylactic acid) made from starches of corn or sweet potato, but also other developments based on bio-technology have been made rapidly. In addition, to produce fibers by cultivation, a technology for extracting fiber by mechanical methods such as slitting and splitting from bamboo, kenaf or month peach was developed and about to be commercialized. However, in this technique, although staple-fiber can be made, it is impossible to make continuation filament. On the other hand, although it is being tried to make a fiber from lees of soybean for food by technological way, it is a technique for making a staple fiber and it has not yet been succeeded to make a continuous filament. And a fiber yarn is proposed in which Indian bamboo is spun as a cellulose rayon fiber to make a staple fiber, and it is spun to make a yarn, and, by controlling thickness and number of twists of the fiber yarn, tenseness, resilience and recovery from creases are more improved compared to woven or knitted fabric of con-

ventional cellulose rayon fiber-(refer to patent article 1). JP-A-2001-115347. However, it has not been tried to take out cellulose from bamboo and make it into filament for fabrics such as woven, knitted and nonwoven fabrics.

Although there is a publication describing about obtaining a textile by mixing a polyester type synthetic fiber to a staple fiber yarn made from bamboo and it is effective for stretchability and touch, but a filament yarn is not indicated. (Refer to nonpatent reference 2)JP-A-2003-113554. The present invention makes it possible to industrially produce a cellulose-based filament by removing impurities such as resin component and ash component to thereby take out the cellulose component with a good purity. And, using the filament made by this new technology, the present invention makes it possible to make a fabric made thereof such as woven or knitted fabric or nonwoven fabric.

Patent reference 1: JP A-2001-115347

Nonpatent reference 2: JP-A-2003-113554

[Disclosure of the invention]

[Problem(s) to be solved by the invention]Summary

The purpose of the present invention is, in view of the demand to This disclosure replaces wood pulp with other material for preserving forest which is brought about by such a conventional technical background or by the recent trend to preserve resources from the terrestrial warming or the environmental pollution, to and provides a yarn or a cellulose-based filament made from bamboo, or a fabric made thereof. When a bamboo or the like is used as a starting material, there is no environmental load, since the growth of bamboo is fast and its oxygen production and CO<sub>2</sub> absorption effect is large and, even if CO<sub>2</sub> is produced in the fiber production and in the incineration of garment waste, the CO<sub>2</sub> produced is equivalent to that absorbed and fixed from the air during its growth. Furthermore, like conventional wood pulp, it is possible to maintain the high moisture absorption/desorption

characteristics of cellulose fiber, an excellent luster, a cold touch brought about by the absorption/desorption characteristics and, in addition, a dry touch brought about by the quality of bamboo cellulose different from the conventional rayon made from wood or cotton linter as starting materials. Moreover, by a composite design in combination with other fiber, it is possible to provide a fabric which has wearing impressions such as sweat absorption/quick drying property, stretchability, etc., or generation of minus ion as a healing effect, and further, crease proofing property, pleat retention property and capability of home laundry, especially, water system laundry. In addition, it is also possible to provide a sanitary woven, knitted or nonwoven fabric comprising the cellulose-based fiber and a synthetic fiber having an anti-bacterial characteristic or a system germ characteristic.

# [Means for solving the problem]

The present invention has the following constitution, in order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem. Selected aspects of this disclosure include:

Kindly replace paragraphs [0015] through [0016] with the following: [Effect of the Invention]

According to the present invention, by By making woven or knitted fabric or nonwoven fabric with monofilament yarn or multifilament yarn of a cellulose-based filament made from a natural or cultivated bamboo, filament in the filament yarn is in a straight condition and becomes rigid by twisting and therefore, compared to a spun yarn of staple fiber made from a bamboo, it excels in tenseness, resilience, or drapability of textile structure. Moreover, compared to textiles using rayon filament made from conventional wood pulp and cotton linter, the fabric of the present invention has an excellent effect such that it exhibits a particular quality in dry touch, resilience and drapability based on its basic quality. Furthermore, it is possible to provide textiles such as knitted, woven or nonwoven fabric in which a composite yarn with other natural fiber, chemical fiber such as cellulose-

based, synthetic fiber staple, spun yarn or filament. Said The textile has effects such that, that, when it is put on, there is no sweaty impression by absorption/desorption; there is not tacky feeling by sweat absorption, there is no feeling of oppression by stretch following body motion, or there is a healing effect by generation of minus ion, although it is not easily realizable. Furthermore, it has crease proofing property, pleat retention property and capability of home laundry, especially, water laundry; in addition, it has an anti-bacterial characteristic or a system germ characteristic. Moreover, in manufacture and disposal of the material for garments and garments goods, the fiber yarn of the present invention can be developed into a material for garments and garments goods which can satisfy the demand that an environmental load can be lessened. From the application of wear near skin, such as an underwear and a dress shirt for casual application or relatively outer wear such as a woman and gentleman's jacket, trousers, or jeans etc., it can be used preferably. Moreover, since it has these properties, it is preferably applicable also as the garments of sport field or of old people, the working wear of a medical field, and care garments. Further, it is applicable also as life materials field as an interior application, such as an outer cloth for futon, a sheet, a curtain, and a cover sheet of chair.

# [Best Mode for carrying out the invention] Detailed Description

In the present invention, the The yarn containing the cellulose-based filament made from bamboo is used. What is necessary is just to contain the cellulose-based filament made from bamboo and, of course, a filament consisting of 100% of the cellulose-based filament made from bamboo is included in the filament of the present invention. It is preferable, for exhibiting the effect, that the cellulose-based filament made from bamboo is contained at 20% by weight or more in the bamboo containing filament yarn.